





## Intimations.

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LIMITED.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &amp;c.

LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

NATURAL APERIENT WATERS.

ON THE CHOICE OF A WATER.

EXTRACT from the 'London Medical Record,' May 20th, 1890, by GHO. HERSCHELL, M.D. (Lond.)

'In order to attain the highest success in the treatment of a case by a Natural Water, it is far better to study thoroughly one kind, and master its peculiarities, than to experiment with different sorts, each having a different dose and special attributes of its own.'

'The advantages of one mineral water over another may be put under the following heads:—'

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- 2.—Absence of unpleasant effect.
- 3.—Solubility of Soda and Magnesia in nearly equal proportions.
- 4.—Absence of unpleasant taste.

'On examining the chief waters on the English market with a view of making a selection, one is struck with the fact that a newly-imported water, the 'Franz Josef,' contains 190 and 178 grains to the pound of Sulphates of Magnesia and Soda respectively. This is much in excess of the quantities contained by either Hunyadi Janos, Friedrichshall, or Aesculap. It is evidently the strongest water by far, whilst at the same time it fortunately happens to be almost tasteless.'

Price, cents 50 per bottle; per dozen \$5.50.

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A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally; it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby adding to the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lb each.....\$1.50.

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Directions for use are given on the label.

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A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1891.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1891.

## TELEGRAMS.

THE CABLE LIAR AGAIN.

LONDON, August 29th.

The reported surrender by the Chilean insurgents is denied in subsequent telegrams from Lima.

DISASTROUS RAINS AT HOME. Continued heavy rains are ruining the crops both in England and Ireland.

## ANOTHER TYPHOON.

The Consul for Spain at this port courteously informs us that he has received telegraphic information from Manila that there is a depression in the China Sea, E.N.E. of Luzon.

## SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

The body of Mr. D. Ferguson, naval contractor in Her Majesty's Dock-yard, was discovered by the watchman at 5 o'clock this morning, face downwards, in the filter beds near Bowen Road, halfway between the city and the Peak Hotel. Mr. Ferguson was at the Peak last night, and it is surmised that on the way down he must have gone astray and accidentally fallen into the reservoir. The deceased gentleman was about 55 years of age, and had been in the colony close on a year. He was a man of splendid physique, and highly respected by all who knew him. His funeral, which took place this afternoon, was numerously attended. We shall doubtless be able to furnish fuller details in our next issue.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left Colombo for this port at daylight on the 29th ult.

Boggs—Which do you prefer, a pretty foot or a pretty face?  
Foggs—I'd like the happy mean!

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Hankow* left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

Byles—What a handsome, well-bred boy!  
Fyles—Yes, that's my son.  
Byles—Ah! takes after his mother!

A SPORADIC form of cholera has broken out in Ching-shan. Deaths are daily reported. Both doctors and quacks are doing a splendid business.

Jagg—Why do you use the tram so much? Is it for pleasure?  
Gagg—No, for pique!

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

First Broker—How's the blid. Sold one Imaris yesterday.  
First Broker—So did I. Let's liquor!

THE Directors of both the Sheridan and Mendota Mining Companies have decided to declare a dividend of 15s. 3d. per share, making so far 10 per cent. altogether for the former, and 12½ per cent. for the latter Company, for the present year.

THE second lot of griffins from Tientsin arrived in Shanghai per steamer *El Dorado* last week, and are reported as being very fine animals. They were afterwards sold by auction at the Horse Bazaar, but the prices obtained are not mentioned.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess this evening, commencing at 8 p.m.:—  
March—"The Merry Widow."  
Waltz—"A Summer Night in Vienna."  
Selection—"The Merry Widow."  
Selection—"The Merry Widow."  
Selection—"The Merry Widow."

THE damages sustained by the Roman Catholic missionaries at Wuhu during the late riots have been assessed at Tael 111,000, and they not only demanded this amount from the Chinese Government but also the grant of a piece of land. It is believed that the authorities have given way at every point and have paid the claims in full.

WE learn from the North that a Chinese daily newspaper, which will be run under the title of *Han-pao*, is to come into existence at Hankow in a few days. It is to be edited by "experienced native scholars, and foreigners versed in the Chinese language," notwithstanding which "it will be sold at a lower price than any other Chinese paper."

THE *Hys* states that a telegram has been received at Tokio from Vladivostok on the 13th August stating that the Czar of Russia has decided to confer decorations on the Japanese officials who conducted the arrangements for the reception of his son, in order to manifest Russia's good-will towards Japan. This, it is presumed, has been done at the request of the Czar.

THE Tung-ii Yamen has telegraphed to the Viceroy at Nanking to have the question of the recent murder of a Chinaman by Japanese in the Shanghai City settled at once, and in consequence of this the inquiry closed on the 25th ult. Three of the accused were discharged, but the remaining two were committed to stand their trial at Nagasaki, the local Japanese Consul's jurisdiction not extending to so serious a case.

A NATIVE paper reports that some more supposed Koloa members have been arrested at Kluang. Among them was a perfectly innocent man, arrested simply because of his suspicious appearance. After an examination his release was effected, a bond being signed by prominent merchants and the relatives of the accused. "Suspicious appearance" isn't at all bad, but if only applied here, Hongkong would speedily become depopulated.

ANONYMOUS correspondents only waste their valuable time, to say nothing of paper, envelopes and postage stamps, by sending us unauthenticated letters which are invariably consigned to the waste-paper basket. It may perhaps interest the author of the abusive and ungrammatical screed we received yesterday—who we take to be the *Daily Press* contributor "Householder," and a benighted foreigner—who know that it is no novelty for us to be vilified by cowardly scoundrels who lack the pluck to append their names to their communications.

THE Revd A. G. Goldsmith has requested us to draw the attention of the public to a thoroughly deserving scheme which that gentleman has striven for some time past to bring to maturity. It is the formation of a modest library and reading room for the use of women, etc., at Kowloon. The institution will be managed in connection with the St Peter's Seamen's Church, and we feel sure the object will commend itself to the heartiest support of the public of Hongkong. Mr. Goldsmith solicits the presentation of suitable books, newspapers and periodicals, all of which will be acknowledged and most heartily appreciated. A temporary mat-shed has been erected behind the premises belonging to the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Coy, and this will be formally opened to-morrow afternoon. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will be present. Tea will be served at the close of the ceremony, and Mr. Goldsmith extends a cordial invitation to all friends and sympathisers.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Brindley* left London for this port on the 28th ult.

Blings—When is a pauper on a par with a banker?

Blings—When both are drunk under the table?

Blings—No, when each has a lac of dollars?

THE Japanese paper *Mainichi* says that no further particulars have been received with regard to the confession of the self-accused murderer of Rev. Mr. Large at Chiba Ken. Two or three persons have confessed to having committed the crime before the Metropolitan police, but these were found, upon examination, to have made that statement in order to get into prison, where they could obtain sufficient food to keep body and soul together. [What would "Householder" do with these unfortunates, we wonder. Surely he would consider the lash too light a punishment for them.]

THUS mournfully the *Penang Gazette*—“There seems to be no bounds to the boldness as well as wickedness of the thieves in Penang.” They have already shown their contempt for the administrators of the law by robbing a Judge at his quarters at the Fort, and now they have committed a sacrilege by making away with a number of candlesticks from the Roman Catholic Church in town a few nights ago, much to the surprise and indignation of the grey-haired parish clerk, who lost no time in reporting the matter to the police. Our light-fingered fraternity must be exceptionally hard pushed indeed to venture even into a house of God to carry on their nefarious trade.

THE *N. C. Daily News* says that it is thought among the Chinese that Wu Tacheng stands the best chance of being appointed to succeed Chang-yao as Governor of Shanghai. He is a Kiang-su man and a Metropolitan Graduate, but he has had considerable experience in military matters, and is very well known to many foreigners, with whom he is very popular. His last appointment was Director-General of the Yellow River, and he closed the last great breach at Ching Chou. It was after that he had to go into mourning, but he has long been recognised as one of China's coming men, and though his period of mourning is hardly yet at an end, means will be found to obviate that difficulty if the Throne requires his services.

## ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics for August, 1891.

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st August ..... 71  
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during August ..... 63

Total number treated as In-Patients ..... 134  
Of these there were:  
Discharged cured ..... 50  
Discharged relieved ..... 19  
Discharged on other grounds ..... 5  
Died in Hospital ..... 2

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st September ..... 58  
Out-Patients, new cases ..... 53  
Out-Patients, return visits ..... 538

Total number of Out-Patient visits ..... 1411  
Operations ..... 14  
Dental cases ..... 16  
Casualty cases ..... 4

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., Superintendent.

## A FINANCIAL SUGGESTION.

A correspondent writes to our Shanghai morning contemporary as follows:—

One subject now attracting considerable attention among the investors whose support is essential to the success of every commercial and industrial undertaking with capital in shares, is the high range of prices of the shares most suitable for investment purposes. Theoretically, it is immaterial whether the shares be of an original value of \$100 or \$20, but practically the higher prices, if the undertaking prospers, soon attain a value that places them beyond the reach of the investor of personal savings. In dealing with this subject there is a strong desire to avoid invective references; but as an illustration of how allusions must be made to those which, enjoying the confidence of the public, are not likely to be affected by impartial criticism. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is an example of a highly successful undertaking, and would be still more so if the value of each share were one quarter of what it is. It is a high initial price, and when a premium of 200 per cent. is established, the market price of even one share is beyond the means of the small investor. Another consideration is the contingent liability of \$125; a circumstance no prudent man emits from his consideration of probabilities, and still another is that, while reserve funds grow year by year, the original capital value remains unchanged.

As a banking account is an essential method of preventing the frivolous waste of his savings, equally so is insurance of his property against fire. There are numbers of home offices to choose from, as there are home banks with which to do business; but it is natural and reasonable that a man holds a share in a bank and an insurance company, there will be no business. Of local offices the Hongkong and China Fire takes the lead in fact, may be said to be the only office with which Chinese residents are concerned. How do these offices compare to the investor? The shares of the first have a market value of \$315 for a paid up value of \$50; and a contingent liability of \$200 more. The second \$85, \$50 and \$80 respectively. The China Fire is therefore the only fire insurance company with shares available to the average investor; and even that is open to grave objection to contingent liability.

The desiderata in the eyes of men of small means are value within their reach; a proportion of fully paid-up shares; and a periodical capitalisation of reserve. An example of these requirements may be taken from the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited. The capital of \$2,000,000 is divided into 8,000 shares of \$250 each, of which \$50 is paid up; a reserve fund of \$1,050,000; market price \$315; last dividend \$18; capitalised value 58 per cent. So long as the Company's funds at command are undiminished it is not material under what designation the money appears in the accounts; and the following changes would not in any way interfere with the financial position while they would materially extend and distribute the proprietorship and strengthen and increase the business of a deservedly popular and well managed undertaking.

Capital 50,000 shares at \$20 each ..... \$1,000,000  
In 10,000 shares fully paid ..... \$200,000  
40,000 " \$5 paid ..... 200,000  
Paid up capital ..... 600,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 850,000  
Present and future capital and reserves ..... \$1,450,000  
Each holder of 8 of the present shares would be entitled to

Fully paid up shares 10 50 shares  
Shares 50 45 50 shares  
Capital in reserve 40,000 at \$25 \$1,000,000  
Market value of 8 old shares \$2,320  
50 new " 2,610  
on a 25 per cent. basis as at present, assuming the continued capacity of the Company to pay a dividend of not less than \$150,000 per annum. This change would offer the greatest advantage to the investor, giving him moderate prices and the option of purchasing fully paid-up shares.

## WESTERN SHANTUNG.

August 17th.

The contrast between the present season and the last is very marked. While there have been many and heavy rains this year, there has been nothing like a flood. The crops which were 'ruined' by the drought in the latter part of June, were saved by timely showers falling just in the nick of time, and in almost all directions the outlook is reported to be extremely favourable. But one is never sure of his crops in this country (or perhaps in any other) until they have been harvested, and not always then. A man living in a village not far from here, had gathered a good crop of wheat, and soon after harvest took advantage of a clear hot day to bring out a few bushels and spread it on the threshing-floor to dry, as is the custom of farmers, with a view to prevent heating of the grain. Suddenly and without a moment's warning, a black cloud seemed to fill the sky, and so rapid was the downpour, that in spite of his utmost exertions, the farmer, who was watching his grain, could not recover any of it before it was carried away by a torrent into the village mudhole. Out of the whole quantity, he barely saved a quince.

While at this time last year all the district magistrates were bawling the rise of the river and the universal inundations, the rivers now show no sign of flood, and after a rain there is often a fall rather than a rise. The Lincing officials have been holding theatrical representations to induce the Tai Wang to raise the river at that point to such a level that it will be possible to open the locks into the Canal, and at the rice-fest through, without at the same time allowing all the water in the Canal to escape. At last accounts the difference in the level was said to be about five feet, whereas last year at this time the Canal was several feet higher than the river. The lack of water in the river is to be explained by the extraordinary drought in Shantung where, at the end of June, no rain had fallen, and the prospect for crops was of the most dismal description. The banks of the streams on the plains are always so high that the water which falls covers whatever low spots there may be, where it remains until it soaks into the ground or evaporates. Thus the rivers are of almost no use as drains for the level country, but only for the mountain torrents, for which the accommodation is generally totally inadequate.

Since the preceding paragraph was written, word comes that the Lincing officials have been eminently successful. The river has risen six feet; the locks have been opened; the grain-fest is in full sail for Tungchow!

The time of which the rural poet sang, has departed:  
"There is always a plenty of room at the top,"  
The ancient saying ran;  
And the summer thermometer holly said,  
"I will get there (if I can)."

With the beginning of autumn have come cooling rains and comfortable nights.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## REMINISCENCES OF OLD SHANGHAI.

AN EXCITING DAY.

There has been a great deal of talk recently about the progress China has been making for the past few years, and the most hopeful views are said to be entertained by a certain class of foreigners of the state of civilisation and enlightenment she promises to attain in the not very remote future. But to an impartial man, acquainted with her people for a couple of score years, and especially the brutal murders of Messrs. Argenta and Greer, which have led to no other conclusion than that the old spirit of cowardly savagery, which foreigners in the early days of the Celestial character, is still dormant in the breasts of the Chinese people, and that in spite of all that the enthusiasts of Exeter Hall, many of them good earnest Christians, admit, that civilization is at best but a thin veneer, which is liable to be broken at any moment by the outbreak of mob-law. This can never be done away with in China until the whole rotten, antiquated thing they call the government, is reorganized, and the officials in the various provinces, given full powers for the preservation of peace within their jurisdictions and made to exercise them; until there is no whining at bribery and peculation, and until the people themselves are taught by a few sound drubbings that, though the *fan-quai* may be hated they are not to be despised. It has been my lot during a residence of upwards of 30 years in China to be face to face with a Chinese expert in the use of all the cruel, blood-thirsty, degraded and brutal weapons, commend me to a Chinese rascal with the passion for the murder of poor Mr. Burton, and the desperate attempt on the life of Mr. H. N. Lay on the Malao, and I shall never forget the scene, or the wild day we had in Shanghai after the outrage. I nearly fell a victim myself to the mob that killed Mr. Burton, so I ought to have a pretty vivid recollection of it, and certainly it is the most horrible recollection I have in the course of a long and varied lifetime. Other mobs I have seen, but never anything like the one I am now standing by while this famous Hyde Park riot was in progress, and I have read sensational accounts of the Archduke's troubles in Chicago, but in each of these it seemed to be a square, honest and manly fight, for and against some definite cause, and the rioters in each case had their match to cope with in the police and military forces; but Chinese riots, when foreigners are their quarry, are quite different. It is the invariably the case, they outnumber to one, and when at last a hapless European, defending case, falls in the midst, overcome by numbers and the loss of blood, the mob then become ferocious, screaming and yelling in a horrible manner while they rend their victim to pieces, eye, and read one another too in the excess of their fanatical excitement. It is in times like these that one sees what a cowardly, vindictive, ugly a Chinaman really is,—when all the hatred, bitterness and jealousy he has for me, he is the same to-day as he was long ago. In the days I speak of the Malao, it was the Defiant Creek and extended a long way down

towards the Settlement. I believe the old Grand Stand, or a portion of it at least, is still standing near the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, on this side of the Creek, and the walk from that to the Barrier Road, now Hoan Road, used to be a favourite one with the foreigners here. Mr. R. Burton, alias "Chummy" Burton, was either the chief or second officer on the receiving ship *Emily*, and there was no more popular man with his fellow-residents than he. On the evening of the murder he had been for a walk to the top of the Ricecourse, and was coming back towards the Bund when he was set upon suddenly by a tremendous crowd of Chinamen who seemed almost to rise from the ground, so unexpected was their appearance. At the same moment Mr. H. N. Lay, Inspector-General of Customs, and the Rev. Mr. Hobson, Vicar and Chaplain of Shanghai, entered the Malao from the Race-course, and seeing the mob that murder was intended, rushed to the rescue of poor Burton. I had just got into the Malao from Barrier Road when I heard the same uproar. Crowds of natives rushed past me like greyhounds towards the mob, and I began running too, without knowing what danger I was rushing blindly into. As I neared the mob I heard Mr. Lay and Mr. Hobson, who were both excellent Chinese scholars, making with all speed towards the crowd, and crying out with all the strength of their lungs to the rabble to cease their attack, and surrender the poor fellow in their midst, whom I now could see for the first time. I hit out right and left with my fist,—I had not even a walking-stick,—to reach him, and so I believe did the two gentlemen beside me, and I at least had the satisfaction of knowing that I left my mark on some of them. "We could see poor Burton in the middle of the crowd, fighting like a hero for his life; he had seized a bamboo pole with which he laid many a rascal low, swinging it lightly around his head and bringing it down with all his energy when opportunity offered, while he skipped nimbly from side to side to evade as best he could the knives, sticks and stones aimed at him. To get at or near the poor fellow through that yelling barbarous crowd, many of whom were foaming at the mouth from sheer rage, was a task utterly impossible; you might as well have tried to drive your fist through the gob of a stone horse. Poor Burton fought on desperately; by the look of things we knew that he knew his life would be sacrificed. But still he fought on till he was brought down by a blow on the head from a bamboo pole, and then a huge stone finished the business. As soon as all was over the barbarians near us began to turn and look at us with the gaze of so many wolves, and Mr. Lay sang out "Gentlemen, run for your lives." One big fellow aimed a brick at my head, but I only grazed the bridge of my nose and then I and my companions turned and fled towards the Settlement. The mob were as thick as a legion of wild animals, and it is no exaggeration to say that death raced neck-and-neck with us all the way down the Malao, about which distance down Mr. Hobson turned in at the door of a furniture shop where he was known, and so was saved, the people inside closing and locking the door behind him. Keeping us well in view, the rabble, blinded with passion and blood-thirstiness, did not miss him, for Mr. Lay and I were tearing down the middle of the road, and Mr. Hobson had been close to the side, and on they came of knocking us down, till I was almost ready to give in, but still I kept on. At the door of a tea-shop near the end of the Malao, which we were approaching, there was a crowd of rascals gathered, who, I could see, were making ready for our reception. I was near to the shop than Mr. Lay, and as I was rushing past the door, one of the fellows collected buried a good-sized stool at my head, which caught me on the top of the shoulder and spun me round like a top. I nearly fell, but hearing the yell of the mob close behind me, I kept on for dear life, and in few moments after Mr. Lay and I ran into the arms of three or four members of the Municipal Police, and stopped to draw breath. But there was not much to be done for us, for the fact that one of our rescuers lived over a tailor's shop on the Malao, and was entertaining some of his comrades that evening with a quiet game of cards and a chat. Suddenly he and his friends heard the horrible yelling and shouting through the open window, and looking out saw the wild mob tearing down the road in pursuit of two dusty and exhausted-looking foreigners, after whom a shower of stones were flying and screams of *Yang-quai, fan-quai, ta, ta, ta!* The policemen rushed upstairs to the tailor's shop where they sought a passage, each officer securing one of the heavy legs, which is the handle of a strong determined man, formed a most formidable weapon. They then came out into the road and ran towards us, meeting us as before described. The mob were now only a yard or two behind us, but the four brave policemen checked their wild charge at the peril of their own lives, and so saved ours. I turned round to assist them, when Mr. Lay fell into my arms, and I held him in the abdomen by a large butchers' knife. I held him and tried to staunch the bleeding while the policemen fought with the rabble, and it will hardly be believed that these four brave fellows, armed with the legs of a rascal, not only brought a crowd numbering thousands, fresh from the slaughter of one victim and eager for the blood of another, to a standstill, but actually drove them back. But such is the fact. The confusion and terror of the crowd, once they lost heart and turned to fly, were something terrible to witness. I confess that I was very pleased, and I have no doubt would have been infinitely satisfied to see Mr. Lay and his poor fellow, who were insensible and bleeding and terrified on the ground. The crowd was so packed and bewildered that it was impossible for one man to pass another, and through and a number of them were trampled and trampled to death. The four policemen gave those in reach of them no quarter, but belaboured them unmercifully, and gave an extraordinarily good account of themselves. There was one fine powerful young fellow whom I shall never forget, who did knock the bounds about like a shuttlecock. He was at one stage of the fight engaged with a shrewd Celestial, policeman, and was getting the worst of it, but he defended himself with the force of the blows of his opponent beautifully with the 'leg' he held, till at last the Chinaman got frightened, and threw up his arms, and then a swinging blow of the 'leg' sent the Celestial to the ground, lifted him clean off the ground and stretched him like a rag-doll; the policeman then passing on to the next man. Next day I heard this young fellow in conversation with a Naval officer about the affair. The officer asked him what weapons he had, to which the rescuer answered that all he had in the world was an old revolver and a stick, and he was very much pleased to see that the stick was clear for us to convey Mr. Lay to the Police Station, which we did. Mr. Bell was sent for and examined the wound and pronounced to our great relief that Mr. Lay's life was in no danger. The knife had penetrated the abdomen, but without injuring the intestine, which protruded. So all the good doctor had to do was to stitch the cut up which he did, remarking blandly in his Scotch accent to the patient "Haw, mon, ye'll be a' right in a dee or twa."—*Mercury.*

(77 is finished).

## NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

During the latter part of the 6th moon and the early part of the 7th, a severe hail-storm traversed certain parts of Tongchow, doing great damage to houses, cattle, crops and dwellings. One village had every house levelled to the ground and not a patch of green crops remained. The authorities are making inspections. Large sums are being distributed to relieve the intense sufferings of the people.

Locusts that recently made such havoc at Yangchow and elsewhere have left a great multitude of eggs after them, which are now being hatched, young locusts making their appearance in unexpectantly large numbers and beginning to devastate the country around. The authorities accordingly are taking measures to get rid of the scourge by killing the young ones, and even are willing to pay the farmers destroying them. Deep pits are dug, into which the insects are poured by the shoreful and then each hole is filled up with salt water and covered over with earth.

The prohibition by the Municipal Council of women frequenting opium dives, is likely to be the cause of a good deal of litigation, for the opium shop-keepers, in consequence of the falling-off of their business, protest that they are unable to pay their rent, and most of the landlords are threatening lawsuits. The opium shop-keepers consider it a great grievance that they are doing by the decline of the opium dives that they do so cannot be doubted, for since the women have been kept out of the opium houses they have flocked to the other establishments in great numbers.

H.E. Shao, formerly Shanghai Taotai, who has been appointed to succeed Liu Ming Chuan in the Governorship of Formosa, will arrive here to-morrow from Shanghai in the Chikiang province. Shao had been in mourning for his mother and has had a severe illness himself, in consequence of which he obtained a two months' leave of absence, which has now expired. He will be the guest of the City Magistrate here, who is making preparations for his reception, and on leaving Shanghai will proceed to Peking to have audience with the Emperor before taking up his post. We hear that he may be appointed to the Governorship of Shantung province, rendered vacant by the death of Chang Yao.

The report that the indemnity for property destroyed at Wuhu has been fixed at Tls. 111,000 is now confirmed. On the 24th inst. the Jesuit Fathers invited the Customs Taotai, Tai Taotai, and the two Magistrates, to the Mission house, where the priests informed the officials that the property burned and ruined had been valued at Tls. 111,000, inclusive of furniture, provisions, etc. The Fathers also asked from the Government a small hall called Ngore-shan, north of the present Mission buildings, and also a piece of land on the east side of the Mission house. After a short consultation the officials agreed to give the Fathers the two lots of ground mentioned, in three months' time. All the necessary documents are being drawn up and will be signed in the next few days.

The people of Yu Yeh, in the district of Shanghai, have been greatly excited lately over the discovery that some microbes are opening the graves and carrying off the ghastly contents of the coffins. When the Magistrate ordered the other day the people got so excited that they broke his chair and tore his clothes, compelling him to take refuge speedily in his yamen. Three men and a boy have been caught at this ghastly work. The men were in a boat, and being strangers in the district were ordered to stop by some of the people who had formed themselves into a vigilance committee, and give an account of themselves. Instead of stopping, the men urged the boat faster down the stream, throwing aboard a number of bags as they proceeded. They were pursued, however, and finding their followers overtaking them, the three men jumped overboard, and it is averred that they were found to contain dead men's bones, upon which the country people stoned the three men to death. The boy was brought before the Authorities for trial, when he confessed that he and the three men were engaged by another man to break open the graves and steal the bones, for which this man paid the four confederates \$600 a boat-load. When he wanted the bones for a mystery. During the trial the Magistrate ordered the slayers of the three men to be locked up, and it was then that the people broke into the official's chair. The people think the whole matter is connected in some way with the Kaitso-kwei, who may want to stir up wild excitement among the people and then credit the foreigners with having instigated the rifling of the graves that they might make medicine of the bones. Already a very bad feeling prevails against foreigners in the district, where the hatred for the Roman Catholic Missionaries is very intense.

## A KISSING WAGER.

There are some hare-brained individuals who want to introduce a universal language which they call *Volapuk*. The universal language that the Dresden correspondent of the *Duessen Times* knows of is *Isling*. The habit with modification and variations—is everywhere in force. It is practised by Jews, Turks, Infidels, Heretics and Christians. Even the birds do it. Poets fall into nature over the process, though we are bound to confess that to describe what we have read comes up to the reality. There may be too much even of such a good thing as kissing. *Gebli*, a very favourite poet of sentimental Germany, commences one of his songs:—  
A thousand kisses give me  
Sweet love, before we part!  
Now, this is what one might call a "full order," and by the time the mere mechanical process was over and the subsequent parting, the lover, if the hour was anything like an advanced one, would probably miss his last run to the Peak and have to walk home. But a thousand kisses is a mere trifle to the following. At a *Kalkheim*, wherever that may be, there was recently a mixed party of ladies and gentlemen. At an occasional moment under such conditions the subject of kissing was discussed. One of the gentlemen suggested the question, is to how many kisses could be given in a certain given time. Various opinions were put forward, until at last a very young lover, very recently betrothed, made a bet of ten pounds that within ten hours he and his lady love would exchange 10,000 kisses. All that he asked for was that after each half hour he should be allowed a slight refreshment (The which) as if the matter of her lips was not enough, and he must want some of that homely nourishment. During the first hour the couple exchanged 2,000 kisses, during the second 1,000, and during the third 750. How often the stipulated refreshment was taken is not stated, but beyond this point could not go. The young man got lip-cramp (no wonder!) and became insensibly the young lady also lost consciousness and was attended by



same evening by a nervous fever, from which she recovered with great difficulty. The result was a postponement of the wedding for twelve months. One feels inclined to ask whether, after this experience, they ever indulged in kissing again, or whether, like the confederate apprentices, for the first week are allowed the run of their teeth, until they get so disgusted with lollipops that they never eat another, they did not thereafter forewear kissing, and live only on cooing."

## CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINKIANG, August 16th.

During the past week the weather at night time has been cool and pleasant, but warm during the day, and we may safely congratulate ourselves that the worst part of the summer is over. The health of the Foreign community has been fairly good; I regret to say that the usual amount of sickness amongst the Chinese is present, and some very sudden deaths have occurred. The festival of Yuan Pu Kwah is now being celebrated, and our Band is allowed to play in the streets, and the Chinese are illuminated at night by small bonfires at the water's edge, by the burning of joss paper and mock money in the shape of shoes of silver, to appease the evil spirits. A very pretty sight it is to see a number of tiny shaped lanterns of all colours sent adrift on the river with a small candle lit inside of them. Last night the Chinese corvette *Pow Ming*, anchored off the North shore, was illuminated from stem to stern with lanterns, and being a calm night, the effect looked exceedingly pretty. Pickets of Chinese braves still patrol the Settlement, and everything remains quiet. H.B.M.S. *Resolute* in port—*Mercury*.

## HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 22nd.

A few days ago, two friends were drinking tea in a tea-shop and one of them made the payment in cash. The waiter returned one of the cash and asked him to give him a better one. An altercation then occurred and the case was settled by the decision of the bystanders that the two friends should beg the waiter's pardon. This they did, but after leaving the shop they felt the shame so keenly, that they could not bear it, so they rushed to one of the shops and bought a tea-shop and died there. This was too much for the proprietor of the shop, so he swallowed opium with the purpose of putting an end to the trouble this calamity was bringing on him. He came near dying also, but was saved by vigorous efforts. All this occurred over one cash of questionable value.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chefoo, 24th August, 1891.

The weather here is delightful and the visitors from Shanghai and elsewhere seem to be enjoying themselves thoroughly, especially the children. This afternoon we are to have a treat, as the Band from the French ship *Triomphante* are to play on the beach opposite the Beach Hotel. As it is a lovely day we shall have quite a crowd to hear the sweet sounds of music, which are something rare in Chefoo, I assure you.

Yesterday morning two Japanese men-of-war arrived from Port Arthur, and they will remain here to meet the Chinese fleet when they arrive. I hear the Japanese will give a dinner at the Beach Hotel to all the Chinese officers. In fact there is to be great feasting and (telling between the Admirals and officers of the two fleets. They seem to be following the example of the French and Russians, of which we have heard so much in late telegrams.

I regret to state that Mrs. Newman, of the Family Hotel, died very suddenly this morning. She was talking and laughing with several others, when she commenced coughing, and sat down on the sofa and expired at once. I hear the cause of her death was heart-disease.

The two French men-of-war which are now here are expected to leave to-morrow, but I have not yet heard where they are bound to. More anon.—*Mercury*.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 25th.

Very general regret is felt here at the rather sudden death yesterday morning of Mrs. A. Newman, of the Family Hotel. The deceased lady, who came to Chefoo in 1872, was one of our oldest residents, and her numerous friends and patrons up and down the coast will heartily sympathize with her family in their bereavement. The funeral, which is sure to be largely attended, takes place this afternoon.

As you have already probably heard, H.E. Chang-yao, Governor of Shanghai, died at Chefoo last Saturday, and in consequence the flags at the various Consulates and Hong are at half-mast.

By the kind courtesy of the Admiral, the well-trained band of the *Triomphante* played before the Club last evening, and to judge by the large number of people who congregated upon the beach to listen to the melodious strains, the unusual treat was very fully enjoyed, and proportionate regret is felt that it cannot be repeated, as the *Triomphante* and *Villars* leave for Vladivostok to-morrow.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 20th.

The last report about Dr. Greig is that he has left Kiri, and is making his way down here via Kwanchan, where his wife and child are. We hear that he was accused of causing the death of six children, and that after his arrest and ill-treatment the mandarin telegraphed to know from the Taoist what his punishment should be. They don't seem to be aware at Kiri that foreigners can only be judged and punished by their own consuls, according to Treaty, of course. It is hoped that when Dr. Greig arrives a very full inquiry will be instituted, and if necessary that the British Minister at Peking will make some overtures for the outrage that has been committed. The authorities in the neighbourhood are very independent, and it is a great pity that the dispute which took place some years ago as to the French mission buying some land, has never been settled, especially as a small mandarin was shot and killed by a French priest, accidentally it was said. Mr. Dillon, French Consul at Tientsin, visited the district and made a full report, but nothing further was done, and the bad feeling remains.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 25th.

A very sad occurrence here was the drowning of two of the cadets at the Naval College last Saturday night. They were engaged in some sport on the bank of the pond which is used for

torpedo practice, when one, as it is supposed, fell in, and the other, in his effort to save his comrade, was dragged in after him, as, when found, he still had a firm grasp of his companion's quene. They were not missed until late in the evening and no search was made for them, as it was thought they had gone out into the pond. Next morning their bodies were found floating in the pond. The two young men were from Foochow, and one of them was a relative of Captain K'iang, one of the instructors in the College.

A young man from north of the river tried a very foolish experiment the other day. He bought some powder, to carry home with him and stopped by the way to test its power. It was evidently better than he had expected, for a few minutes later he was carried into Dr. Macklin's hospital a burned and bleeding mass of flesh. But not even age can always teach wisdom. A few days later an old man past seventy years of age rushed into his burning house to save a few articles of furniture and was also very badly burned.

Locusts continue to annoy the farmers in this vicinity, especially on the north of the river. The officials offer a reward of fourteen cash a catt for them.

The city is crowded with students who have come up for the triennial examination next month. The "Chu K'ao" has reached P'ukeo, the city on the opposite bank of the Yangtze from Nanking. He will remain there until the first of the eighth moon, when he will be escorted into this city. He comes from Ch'ekiang and his name is K'iu. His alternate is a young man from Kiangsu named Li, only thirty-one years of age. He took his degree two years ago.

Notwithstanding the presence of so many strangers, the city is very quiet, but it would not be unwise for the foreign authorities to keep a vessel here until after the examinations.—*N. C. Daily News*.

## CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

It has been remarkably quiet here for the last few months, but now all of a sudden the whole place is in an uproar and all sorts of rumours are in circulation; but there seems to be no fear of any demonstration against foreigners. It is the Taoist time who has brought down the wrath of the Chungkingites upon himself. On the night of the eighth of the present month there was a big fire and over one hundred houses were consumed. The locality of the fire was very near the Chentai's Yamen. All of the fire engines were brought out only two out of some thirteen or fourteen could be made to work at all; it then came to light that the Taoist had abolished the fire brigades and had taken charge of the whole affair himself. And it was said he had appropriated the funds collected to keep the engines in repair to his own use. Great indignation was expressed and he was publicly censured by the Chentai, who refused to allow a chair to be brought for him to sit upon in the presence of the crowd. The following day written notices were circulated throughout the whole city, peremptorily ordering every family to send one man to the Yamen to pay the fourteenth of demand of the Taoist the money raised by subscription for keeping the fire engines in repair. On the eleventh, early in the forenoon, the Taoist went to the Chentai's Yamen. As soon as he had entered the building a great mob rushed in after him, smashed his chair and booted and yelled as only a Chinese mob knows how to do, and heaped upon him such an amount of filthy abuse as probably no foreigner ever heard or could understand. Many demanded remuneration for their losses, others demanded food, some insisted upon his immediate expulsion from the city. All the courtyards and halls of the Yamen were filled with men and boys, all apparently trying who could make the most noise. The back door of the Yamen was held by a brigade of old women, said to have been over two hundred strong, all duly armed with their night soil implements in anticipation of his Excellency making his exit in that direction, which had he done he would have been thoroughly fertilized. The soldiers belonging to the Chentai managed to keep the crowd from laying hands upon him until relief came, which was well on in the afternoon, notice having been sent by the Chentai to the head-quarters of all the City Guards to repair to his Yamen. This they did without uniform or arms. They gradually passed in amongst the crowd without attracting attention until they mustered a pretty strong force, when at a given signal the soldiers rushed on the mob and belaboured them right and left, so there was a general stampede. In the mean time the Taoist had taken his seat in the Chentai's chair and rushed out after the crowd, who, when parted on the run, were hotly pursued by the soldiers and kept on the move; so he got clear of the crowd and arrived safely at his own Yamen, the outer gates of which had already been occupied by a company of soldiers who immediately closed and barred the gates. Several hundred thousands of cash have been distributed among the poorer of those who were burned out. There is said to have been not less than ten thousand people present in the streets in that quarter, where they completely blocked all traffic. Proclamations have been issued, one by the prefect, and one by himself, both of which explain the Taoist's motives, which have been of course very food. He denies having appropriated any public funds to his own use or of having done anything but what was for the public good, but no one believes him and he is still the object of unabated malediction. It is not often that an official manages to get the people so thoroughly down on him as this Taoist of Chungking has done.—*Mercury*.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 22nd.

The Japanese Admiral Arita arrived outside Taku Har some days ago in the flagship *Takachiho Kan*, accompanied by the *Yamato Kan*; and, after exchanging visits with H.E. the Viceroy and the Foreign Consul, leaves Taku anchorage to-day for Chefoo.

The friends of Baron von Seckendorff are all well pleased to learn that his services have been so well appreciated by his Government as to have earned for him the order of the Red Eagle. German interests at this port were never in such energetic hands as in those of the present Consul, and the arduous journey he made into Southern Shantung last winter in connection with the missionary disturbances there, would alone have entitled Baron von Seckendorff to the distinction he has received.

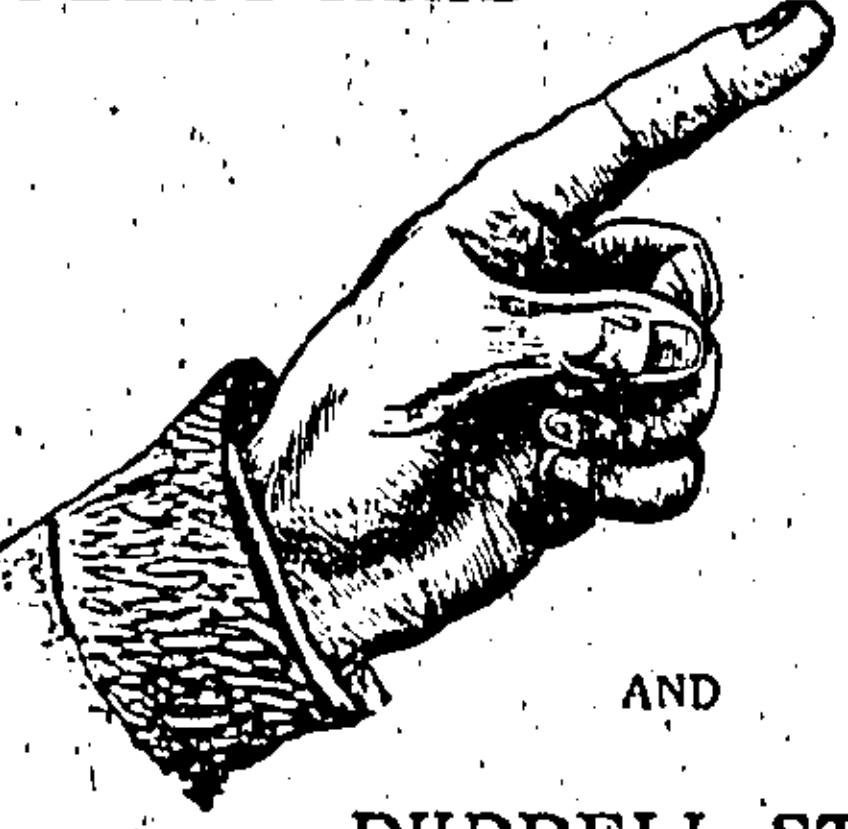
The weather keeps rather hot, but with very cool nights.

Our local match factory is said to be looking blue in consequence of your crushing leader and stinging letter from Tientsin, to say nothing of other attacks which, if it survives them, will show strong vitality in the concern. Would that the public interests were as fiercely guarded when enterprises of greater moment are exposed for sale to the pilots, consuls, and customs men, who usually provide the capital! So much fuss over £9,000! what would be said when millions were in question!—*N. C. Daily News*.

## Intimations.



QUEEN'S ROAD



DUDELL ST.

MOST  
EXTENSIVE  
AND  
RECHERCHÉ  
STOCK  
IN THE EAST.

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER.....\$0.25  
Key to ditto.....0.25  
Phono Phrase Book.....0.25  
Reporter.....0.70  
Key to ditto.....0.40  
Progressive Studies.....0.40  
Phono Reader.....0.25  
Handbook for Teachers.....0.70  
Extracts in corresponding style No. 1, 2, 3 each.....0.25  
Manual of Phonography.....0.60  
Key to ditto.....0.25

W. BREWER.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypo-phosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the other giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypo-phosphites, the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this "Scott's Emulsion." It is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

## To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock, precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1145]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st September 1891. [1183]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE No. 618 dated 4th February, 1887, for 10 Shares in the above Company, numbered 16863 to 16872, standing in the name of EDMUND PARAGO, of Foochow, having been LOST, a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued Fourteen Days hence, and the said Original Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1180]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a statement of Business contributed during the Half-year ended 30th June, 1891, on or before the 10th instant, on which date the accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1181]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steam Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM. A. F. de ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182]

## Intimations.

## Intimations.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A REWARD of \$500 will be paid to any person supplying information that will lead to the discovery and identification of a Chinese girl named LI AFAT, who in or about the month of September, 1888, was resident at St. Francis Street, Wanchai, in the house of JOHN MINHNINNETT, an overseer in the Hongkong Public Works Department, under the protection of a Chinese kept woman named WONG AH NGAN.

LI AFAT is about 20 years of age, and according to a declaration made by WONG AH NGAN at the Magistracy, she was returned to her mother about three years ago—presumably in some village in the Kwangtung Province, where it is stated she died a short time afterwards.

On the other hand JOHN MINHNINNETT deposed on oath in the Supreme Court that LI AFAT was sold by WONG AH NGAN and that he was present in his own house when the purchase money was paid; and it has since been reported that the girl was taken to Singapore for immoral purposes.

A Reward of \$150 will be paid to any person who shall produce reliable evidence, showing that LI AFAT was returned to her mother, in or about September, 1888, and afterwards died as alleged.

Apply to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1891. [1179]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

DURING this and next month members are recommended to practise at the 200, 300 and 600 yards ranges—Risley rules; and 7 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent in to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the compiler of the highest aggregate of not less than 5 practices.

J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1176]

TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES RETURNING TO ENGLAND IN SEPTEMBER.

A MAN of good address would be glad to give his services as General Factotum for a 3rd class passage; capital sailor, fond of Children, good correspondent, in fact will do anything for a passage home, first class references.

Apply to E. R. G., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891. [1149]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [1159]

S. I. EN TING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, DAGULAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [1448]

HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR one of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891. [115]

G. FALCONER &amp; CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 28, Queen's Road Central. [1165]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Sh. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [113]

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [114]

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, Teacher of Officers and Engineers, No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS. Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION" and an "Arithmetic" for Engineers, &c. Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [1146]

## Amusements.



OWING to unavoidable circumstances the visit of

WOODEYER'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS

HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY POSTPONED.

WAIT FULL PARTICULARS FROM MANILA.

S. REICH, General Agent, WALTER HARLAND, Manager, MADAME WOODEYER, Sole Proprietrix.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1891. [1175]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day commenced Business as MERCHANT, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, and AUCTIONEER, under the Style of GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1891. [1137]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th instant, the Undersigned entered into Partnership as SHARE and GENERAL PROXIES, and intend to carry on business under the style of DANBY & POTTS.

All Forward Contracts made by the Partners previous to the 7th instant will be carried out by them individually, and independently of the said Firm.

S. I. DANBY, G. H. POTTS.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1891. [1090]

CONSIGNERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "MOYUNE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 6th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the 5th Sept., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th Sept. will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1891. [1174]

"ANGIER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "COLONIST."

FROM HAMBURG, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, on MONDAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th prox., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1891. [1158]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "DORA FORSTER"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her, are hereby informed that such of their Goods as are impeding her discharge are being landed at their risk and expense into the Godown A. at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered on, and after the 31st instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 1stst inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE MITSUI RUSSIAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1891. [1146]



